Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

included in our manuals, nor would it be advisable to insert them there. But record should be made of them, and the time will come when they will be collated. The possibilities of such study are great. L. H. BAILEY.

Notes from New Hampshire.

A few notes from the Franconia Mountains may prove of interest. I found on the west side, between here and Lisbon, quite a quantity of *Nardosmia palmata*, of course long out of bloom but recognizable by its large leaf, so beautifully white-felted on the under side. On this road, too, there is any quantity of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*, which I collected for the first time in my life. It grows in Rhode Island, but I never knew it to fruit there. Here it is in splendid condition. The prevailing golden-rods are forms of *S. juncea* and *arguta*, and they vary infinitely. I find also *squarrosa*, *thyrsoidea*, *latifolia*, *bicolor*, *altissima*, *nemoralis*, *Canadensis*, *lanceolata*. I have not the "Synoptical" with me, and so use old terms. Of asters I notice *A. puniceus* as the most common. I find besides *A. cordifolius*, *macrophyllus*, *acuminatus*, *miser* (?). *Rubus odoratus* is abundant and beautiful. *Impatiens biflora* is so common as to give a distinct character to the roadside. It blooms most profusely. A showy feature of the scene is caused by the red berries of *Viburnum Opulus*, here called "high cranberry." I have seen no oaks, chestnuts nor hickories. The mountain ash is frequent.

I have found some interesting specimens of *Osmunda Claytoniana*. Some of the fronds bear fruit in the usual manner. Others, from the same root-stock, produce pinnæ, on the backs of which the naked sporangia are disposed at the ends of the veinlet, and near the edges of the pinnules, much as in *Polypodium*. Some pinnules show an earlier stage of modification, a development of thickened papillæ or hairs, non-differentiated into sporangia.

On August 7th I ascended Mt. LaFayette and collected the following alpines; *Solidago Virga-aurea* var. *alpina*, *Arenaria Groenlandica*, (of course), *Geum radiatum*, var. *Peckii*, nearly out of flower, *Prenanthes Boottii* and *nana*, *Juncus trifidus*, *Agrostis canina*, var. *alpina*, *Carex rigida*, and some mosses. I saw a humming-bird on the summit! Bees and spiders were common. It is odd to see *Spiræa salicifolia* blooming among the alpines, like *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa,* and *uliginosum* My last ascent of this fine mountain was August 10, 1882, three days later in the season than my climb of this year. The flowers I found then were this year almost all gone to seed. This speaks volumes for the precocity of 1889.

At the limit of trees, or just below the dwarf forest rather, *Veratrum viride* grows vigorously. Rain, wind and cold, are a drawback to collecting. I had only a portfolio; it is my fixed opinion that on mountain tops a tin box is better.

W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

SUGAR HILL, N. H., August 20.

Botanical Notes.

Florida Lichens.—I have lately received from Dr. W. Nylander his work on "*Lichenes Insularum Guineentium,*" and in the "Observationes" attached thereto, he has named and described six new species of Lichens found by me in Florida. They are *Graphis subparilis, Graphis interversa, Graphis turbulenta, Platygrapha subaltingens, Lecidea* (*Biatora*) *carneo-albens,* and *Verrucaria* (*Pyrenula*) *subpunctiformis.* These, with the five described in the April number of the BULLETIN, and the additions made by me of already known Florida species, will swell the "Lichen Flora of Florida" published by Eckfeldt & Calkins in 1887 to over four hundred species. I withhold notes upon them for the present, as I am making a special study of the subject with a subsequent contribution in view. W. W. CALKINS.

Aphyllon fasciculatum. Mr. Anderson in his note on *Aphyllon fasciculatum,* in the August number of the BULLETIN, speaks of its being parasitic on *Artemisia.* My experience has been like his. It is found in small quantities not far from the shore of Lake Michigan, at a locality in northern Indiana, a few miles from Chicago. A gentleman who had collected *Aphyllon fasciculatum* there assured the writer that it was parasitic on *Artemisia,* but a careful search failed to reveal it in the locality where he had found it. Later it was found growing in the sand with *nothing else near* except *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi,* on which it was possi-